

Sir Edgar Speyer, Who Can't Rid Himself of Title

Baronet and Privy Councillor, Now Here, Raised Interesting Question by Effort to Resign

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.
SIR EDGAR SPEYER'S arrival in this country on Thursday last for the purpose of spending the summer and the early autumn on the coast of Maine serves to call attention to the letter which he addressed on the eve of his departure from England to Premier Asquith, asking him to secure the acceptance of his resignation as a member of the Privy Council and the revocation of his baronetcy. Sir Edgar, who is staying with Lady Speyer and his daughters at the Gramatan Inn in The Bronx, intimated that he had been led to make this application by the agitation in the United Kingdom against naturalized citizens of German birth and by the imputations of disloyalty and suggestions of treachery made against him in connection therewith not only by the English press but also by public men in Great Britain.

Mr. Asquith in reply gave expression to his sense of the justice of these attacks, to the conviction of the Crown and Government that Sir Edgar's loyalty was above reproach, and to the King's refusal to accept Speyer's resignation of his membership in the Privy Council. At the same time Mr. Asquith intimated to Sir Edgar that the revocation of his baronetcy was impossible.

George V. could have accepted Sir Edgar's resignation of his Privy Councilship without any difficulty had he cared to do so. Whereas the sovereign cannot bestow a peerage or a baronetcy, nor indeed any of the great orders of knighthood without the concurrence of the Government in the person of a Minister of State responsible to Parliament, he can make a Privy Councillor of whomsoever he lists, without regard to Government or to legislation. He is entitled to take counsel with whom he will without restriction, and the outward signs of his confidence in this matter are the enrolment of the person thus honored in the Book of the Council and the taking of the customary oath of loyalty and of secrecy.

The sovereign can in the same way revoke of his own accord, and without ministerial intervention, any appointment to the Privy Council, and without giving any reasons. All that it is necessary for him to do in the affair is to call for the Privy Council Book and to strike out any name therein that he sees fit. It is not necessary that the person thus removed should have been guilty of any offence. The mere fact that he has ceased to enjoy the favor and the confidence of the sovereign is sufficient.

There have been a number of instances of removal of names from the Privy Council by order of the sovereign in English history, the last cases being in the reign of William IV. But Queen Victoria, like her successors, abstained from ever taking any such action, although she was sorely tempted to do so with regard to the late Sir Charles Dilke, against whom she developed an extraordinarily violent prejudice after his connection with the unsavory Crawford divorce case.

Even English people know very little about their sovereign's Privy Council, beyond the fact that membership thereof bestows the privilege of prefixing the words "Right Honorable" to the name, and that every one who forms part thereof is specially prayed for on Sundays during divine service of the Established Church, the liturgy of which contains a prayer imploring the Almighty to "endow the Lords of the Council with grace, wisdom, and understanding." The Privy Council, I may add, is the most ancient institution of the British Empire, the so-called Aula Regia, or Curia Regia, of the early Norman days, older even than that English Parliament which is acknowledged to be in point of age the senior and dean of all now existing legislative bodies of the known world.

The Cabinet is merely a Committee of the Privy Council. But aside from certain privileges in connection with the tenure of office, the members of the Privy Council have no particular rights to speak of, and have no power to offer advice to the sovereign, or to attend any of the meetings of the council, unless specially summoned by him for the purpose.

With regard to Sir Edgar Speyer's baronetcy there is no instance on record of any revocation of the patent of that dignity since its first institution by James I. a little over 300 years ago. There are cases in English history of a peer being dispeered—in olden times. But the annals of the realm will be sought in vain for any mention of a disbaronetment. The difficulty in the way of the revocation of a baronetcy lies in the fact that it is a hereditary honor, and that English law no longer permits the so-called "corruption of blood," that is to say, the visiting of sins of the fathers upon their children, save in the rare cases of high treason.

Although Baronets, as a class, have for some reason or other an unfavorable reputation among the people, and the villain in almost every melodrama presented on the British stage is a "swicked Baronet," yet the holders of this particular hereditary dignity have managed to keep their hands entirely clean, as far as high treason is concerned, and although a fair number of them have been convicted of ordinary felony and suffered the penalties provided by the law for such offences, yet their crimes have never affected in any way the descent of their title to their legitimate heirs.

If Crown and Government cannot annul a peerage or a baronetcy, save by legislative action, in the case of high treason alone, neither can the holder of these dignities through creation or inheritance alienate or renounce them. In the case of the new creation of these honors the person to whom they are offered in the name of the Crown is free to refuse them, and there are hundreds of instances of the declination of these dignities. But once accepted, and officially gazetted, they become inalienable, and have to be borne by the recipient, and by his lawful descendants in the male line, no matter how heavy or obnoxious the burden.

Sir Edgar Speyer stands to-day in the position of a Baronet "malgré lui," that is to say, in spite of himself. He may find comfort in the knowledge that there are a number of peers of the realm in the same position, who have vainly endeavored in every possible way to divest themselves of their status as hereditary legislators.

Many a promising political career in the House of Commons has been cut short by an altogether unwelcome succession to a peerage, and at one time there were near a dozen brilliant young politicians, headed by George Nathaniel Curzon—afterward Viceroy of India and now Earl of Curzon—who invoked every known resource of the law of the land to escape the inheritance of the family honors and to render it possible for them to retain their status as commoners on the death of their fathers. Among the number was the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice, Coleridge.

He was on unfriendly terms with his father, who had married a young wife, against the wishes of his children, and who not only deprived his heir of any allowance while alive but bequeathed every vestige of property to his widow at his death. Bernard Coleridge, who was a rising young lawyer with a growing practice, and thanks to his activities in the House of Commons in sight of lucrative political preferment, therefore suddenly found himself confronted by the necessity of maintaining the dignity of a peerage without the necessary means for the purpose, and even deprived of his prospects in the House of Commons and to a great extent of his livelihood. For since the House of Lords is the highest tribunal of the realm, and Coleridge as a peer became, ipso facto, a member of that tribunal, there were very serious obstacles in the way of his continuing his practice as a mere member of the bar.

Thus he might find himself pleading as a barrister, a Judge of the High Court, or even a peer, whose decision he would eventually be called upon to uphold or reverse on appeal to the House of Lords, that is to say to the court of ultimate appeal.

As his case was a particularly hard one, special consideration was given thereto by the great law officers of the Crown, by the courts and by the House of Lords itself. But it was unanimously decided that an inherited peerage "pertained to the blood" and could not be alienated or discarded at will.

A lawn fete will be held at Blackwell's Island on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic churches on the island, one of the Tuberculosis Camp and Metropolitan Hospital and the other at the City Home and Neurological Hospital, which like the chapels there, are without any endowment. A lawn party is given every June for their support. There will be cards and dancing. The island may be reached by boat from the East River, Seventeenth street, the first ferry leaving at 3 o'clock.

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the will of its holder, and that therefore, nolens volens, Bernard Coleridge had become through his father's death a peer of the realm in the eyes of the law, possessed of all the prerogatives of that rank, but also subject to its disadvantages, among the latter being the inability to sit in the House of Commons or to take any part in Parliamentary elections.

Fortunately the Government was moved by his predicament to bestow upon him by way of compensation for the loss of his legal practice several minor judicial positions, and on the occasion of the first vacancy a seat on the bench of the High Court, with a salary of \$20,000 a year and a pension of \$16,000 a year for the remainder of his life on his retirement.

In ancient times English monarchs possessed the right of dispensing, as well as of creating peers; and historical research has brought to light the fact that in the Plantagenet and Tudor eras members of the House of Lords were frequently dispensed by the monarch when they happened to have given him cause for offence. Thus there is an official record of the instance of a Duke of Bedford who was dispensed by Edward IV., deprived of all his hereditary titles and reduced to the level of an ordinary esquire on the ground that in the estimation of the Crown he was too poor to maintain the rank of a peer of the realm.

The sovereign, however, has long ceased to enjoy these powers in Great Britain. For when in 1678 Robert Villiers petitioned Charles II. that he might "surrender and resign to his Majesty the title and honor of Viscount Verbeek, and all other his honors and titles, as well in possession as in remainder," the decision of the House of Lords, to whom the matter had been referred, was as follows: "The Lords Temporal and Spiritual in Parliament assembled, upon very long debate, are unanimously of the opinion, and do resolve and adjudge, that no fine now levied, nor at any time hereafter to be levied to the King, can bar such title of honor, or the right of any person claiming such title under him that levied, or shall levy such fine."

This in plain, every day phraseology means that the sovereign could not deprive or relieve a peer of his honors and dignities as such. Among the reasons which the House of Lords gave for its decision on that occasion was that a peerage was a "dignity annexed to the blood," and that only a "corruption of blood" by Parliamentary attainder of high treason could hinder the descent. Further, that the "title of viscount is not so much a private interest as a public right, since peers are Counsellors of State, and are a part of a Senatorial body, and therefore cannot be renounced without the consent of all those who have interest in it."

From this it appears that so far as the peer himself is concerned "he cannot divest himself of his dignity; for he cannot convey it, while so far as his heirs are concerned he cannot cut off his rights, save by corrupting his own blood, and in consequence thereof; and this he can do only by committing treason, and being convicted of high treason, which alone corrupts blood." Finally, that even if a peer were otherwise empowered to divest himself of his peerage he could not do so without the consent of his fellow peers.

These decisions on the part of the House of Lords were reaffirmed by that body as recently as in 1907 when sitting as the highest tribunal of the land on the Earl of Norfolk peerage case, the point being emphasized that "the peerage is a public right, since peers are Counsellors of State, and are a part of a Senatorial body, and therefore cannot be renounced without the consent of all those who have interest in it."

Of course it is always possible for a peer or baronet to refrain from making use of his honors. Thus the late Sir Arthur "Boss" Sturges, died mysteriously in a village railway station in Arizona some years ago, and who, a great landowner in Wales and in California, abandoned England in anger at having been placed under temporary restraint in consequence of his eccentricities, solemnly renounced his baronetcy as a barrier to his American citizenship and absolutely declined to receive any letter from home giving him the prefix of "Sir" to his Christian name on the ground that he had "dropped the baronetcy for good and all."

Then there was the romantic case of Thomas, Duke sixth Earl of Berkeley, who absolutely refused to make use of his father's earldom of Berkeley and viscountcy of Dursley and went through life as plain "Mr. Thomas Berkeley," on the ground that



High Bridge tower, by Preston Dickinson.

he had assumed the family honors it would have constituted an admission on his part that his elder brothers were illegitimate and that his parents, to whom he was deeply attached, had been guilty of perjury, fraud and even forgery in connection with their efforts to prove that they had been the lawfully married wife of his father's brother. If he remained a bachelor, it was for these same reasons of filial chivalry.

HARD WORKED DRUG CLERKS.

THE kindly customer in a Sixth avenue drug store was talking to the clerk during a lull in business about his work, his hours, his emoluments and kindred subjects, and stated it as his opinion that the clerk might have gone into some kind of business which required easier hours.

"True enough," replied the clerk, "but I fitted myself for the work at my home in Canada, for like a great many drug clerks in New York I am a Canadian."

"In Canada a druggist is not at all the same as he is in the States. There, after preparation in college I had a degree and held a professional position practically the same as a physician's. Here I can't see that my position is much different from that of a grocer's clerk."

"I get a little more pay, perhaps, but I work many more hours, and Sunday is work day like the rest. Now this Sunday, for instance, came on at 7 A. M. and will stay till 11 P. M. Not every Sunday, of course, but one like this is enough in a long time. "If I had known conditions here I never would have left Canada, but I listened to the much better pay drug clerks received in the States and I came after it. I get it, all right, but I've learned that pay isn't everything and if I could get away I'd go back."

"But I've been here too long and I'm afraid if I did go back Canada would be too slow and old-fashioned for me."



"The Farm," by Preston Dickinson. Now at the Daniel Gallery.

You see, a dozen years in New York has spoiled me for the same and simple life."

A NEGRO PHILANTHROPIST.

MRS. DISMUKKE, the landress at Fisk University, who gave \$1,000 of her hard earned money toward erecting a music building, is said to be the only negro woman in this country who has ever given such a large sum for educational purposes. After her marriage, with her husband's consent, Mrs. Dismuke gave her wages as head landress at the university for four years.

Here was the first money contributed to this purpose and it was given without having the slightest string attached. The only thing that could be taken as a condition was her hope that the music building might be called the White Building in honor of the leader of the Jubilee Singers, of whom Fisk University owes its existence.

What Is Happening in the World of Art

Exhibition Controlled by Friends of Young Artists to Be Opened by Mrs. Whitney

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY will open the exhibition controlled by The Friends of the Young Artists on June 20 and the pictures will be on view for a month. She has donated three of the large galleries at 8 West Eighth street and preparations for the exhibition are already well advanced. One hundred and sixty-five artists are among the exhibitors and more than two hundred pictures have been entered for the competition. Only the best works submitted will be hung. Mrs. Whitney is much interested in the success of the exhibition and it is hoped that the pictures may succeed in interesting purchasers, since that is one of its objects. Some of the pictures exhibited at Reinhardt's will again be on view.

Those who are interested in the artistic character of the postal cards of commerce will be gratified to hear of a competition looking to an improvement in their quality. The Association of Women Sculptors and Painters has organized it and next January

an exhibition of the work submitted will be held in this city. Luca della Robbia's immortal hospital for children has been entered for the competition. The same plan in selecting the decorations for the children's wing room. The Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children is the name of the institution. The jury of artists awarded the prize to A. H. Hepburn. The pictures represent four stories familiar to children, the legend of Rip Van Winkle, of the Dorchester Giant, the Pied Piper of Hamelin and the story of Jason and the Golden Fleece. They are on tiles set in the

walls and were made at the pottery in Delft. There is the same scheme of decoration in other parts of the building. Twelve tiles in brown show the story of Paul Revere's ride, designed by Edith Brown, who also has designed more than a hundred other tiles showing animals, birds and fish for other parts of the infirmary. There is also a series of tiles showing the chief episodes of "Alice in Wonderland," while other pictorial tiles are set in the walls of all the rooms. The tiles are about four feet from the floor so that they may readily be seen and studied by the children. Roger Noble Burnham, who designed the bronze doors, has also done in tiles two scenes from "The Rembrandt." The two scenes show a figure of a woman and a young child to symbolize motherhood while the other door shows a landscape representing the State. Rarely has a hospital been so artistically decorated as this one.

BLOCK PRINTS IN HOME ART

FOR the woman who aims at individuality in the home there is no more effective means than block printing. For wall hangings, table covers, bedspreads, window curtains, bureau covers and covers for divan pillows nothing is more lovely or more artistic. While stenciling is good if used with discretion the wood block printing is better, for the reason that the work more nearly resembles the charming old time textiles such as have been handed down to us as the work of superior craftsmen of years gone by.

One thing that adds much to its value is the fact that the work is as effective on inexpensive fabrics as on material of a more extravagant sort. Indeed it glorifies even the simplest and most humble of textiles, even common cheesecloth being reincarnated under the application of the block printed designs.

Three tools are all that are necessary. They are chisels with curved, straight and slanting edges. A set can probably be purchased for about \$1. Small slabs of pear wood are necessary for the block, this species being more desirable than pine on account of its fine grain and close texture. It is better to have these cut in strips an inch wide and an inch and

Now the wood block is all cut and ready for printing and the next step is better to try the color before using it to prepare the material for the operation. This must be stretched very smooth, so there will not be the slightest chance for it to ruffle up and spoil the design. Perhaps the best foundation to work upon is a common deal table, the legs of which have been shortened several inches to make it the right height for the worker. Cover the surface with several thicknesses of sheeting or a couple of flannel lengths so as to absorb any superfluous dye or paint. Tack it firmly into place before beginning work.

To mark off the space, whether for a border or an allover design, use common pins or a yardstick. Be sure and measure the space carefully and place the pins so they will outline the design.

Either dyes or oil paints, thinned with turpentine may be used in printing the design. Dyes require more care perhaps in their use, as they are apt to run, so for the beginner oil paints thinned with turpentine are better. Even when one must be careful to get just the right amount of the liquid, for if it is too thick the paint will spoil the texture of the fabric, if too thin it will run. In either case it

Juliette de Courbet, sister of Gustave Courbet, the artist, died in Paris on March 13 last, but there was no announcement of the event until after the death of her brother. She was 82 after the efforts of a German aeroplane to destroy the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris that she would not leave the house, and her intense nervousness is believed to have hastened her death. She did nothing after the death of her brother but attempt to increase his fame.

It was she who presented various paintings by her brother to the museums of Paris. Ten years ago she gave to the Petit Palais the picture "Young Girls on the Banks of the Seine," and later she gave to the same museum "Courbet and His Dog," which was a portrait of the artist as well as a portrait of herself. Other museums benefited by her generosity, and her determination to keep alive the artistic fame of her brother.

The Cleveland Museum of Fine Arts has just received an interesting collection of Chinese Buddhist stone carvings presented by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King. It bears the date 149 and its spirit both in religion and art is the period of Wei. In the center of the composition is a seated figure, and is flanked by two standing figures. The seated figure is drawn up across the left knee. This is the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara. On the right and left of this figure other Bodhisattvas stand, two in an attitude of adoration. Others are carrying fruit and other offerings. A standing figure is seated on the right, Amida, the god of endless light, who is shown in heaven surrounded by ten fairies. A paragon surrounded by three jewels to indicate the Buddhist trinity is supported by two dragons. Three Bodhisattvas are also shown, one seated and two standing, with wings. The size of the sculpture is twenty-nine inches by twelve.

The art galleries in Paris are opening for the spring season in spite of the depressing effects of the war. The Louvre is preparing to show a collection left by the Franco-Russian Baron de Schilling, who died at the beginning of the war. In his home on the Quai Debilly he left a collection said to be just as fine as that which the late M. de Camille gave to the State at his death. This collection was left to the Louvre with the condition that it should never be dispersed but always kept in a separate gallery. So the objects are to be grouped as the Schilling collection. This wise precaution is praised by the art critics of Paris, who recall how the "Cave and other collections were scattered during the summer, which will of course be seen only by the residents of Paris. Edmund Harcourt is the curator now in charge. At the Musée de Versailles there is a collection of tapestries, which will of course be seen only by the residents of Paris. Edmund Harcourt is the curator now in charge. At the Musée de Versailles there is a collection of tapestries, which will of course be seen only by the residents of Paris. Edmund Harcourt is the curator now in charge.

At the Cluny the spring novelty has been the cleaning of the famous tapestries "La Dame à la Licorne," which are now in a perfect state of preservation and are expected to prove one of the most attractive features of the collection during the summer. They will of course be seen only by the residents of Paris. Edmund Harcourt is the curator now in charge. At the Musée de Versailles there is a collection of tapestries, which will of course be seen only by the residents of Paris. Edmund Harcourt is the curator now in charge.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.'S COMPLETE Outdoor Sketching

Supplies for the Artist, Amateur and Teacher are for sale at retail Art stores in this city and throughout the United States.

FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS, N. Y.

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During 1914 THE SUN published a greater amount of Art advertising than any other daily newspaper extant and of superior quality besides. Rate for The Sunday Art page, 45 cents per page line. No solid borders over three point, no heavy gothic nor block type. Minimum space, ten lines.

GENERAL NEWS OF SOCIETY AND THE CLUBS

Miss Helen Culver Kerr, daughter of Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, will be one of next season's debutantes. She will have her coming out reception at the home of her mother, 135 Central Park West, on November 24. Mrs. Kerr will give a large dance for her daughter just before Christmas at the Hotel Biltmore.

Five hundred "little mothers" from the various branches of the Little Mothers Aid Association, Mrs. Clarence Burns, president, had a picnic afternoon in Central Park. The party was at the children's playground, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth streets, and in addition to games the children enjoyed ice cream and cake. They were in charge of Mrs. J. H. Johnston, the founder of the association; Mrs. Burns, Mrs. George Perkins, Mrs. C. H. Strong, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mrs. Henry F. Kiddle, Mrs. Charles O. Maas, Mrs. Nelson Worden, Mrs. J. Stuart Smith, Mrs. Albert G. Wood, Mrs. A. C. Cameron, Mrs. Robert Hutchins McCall, Mrs. E. D. Stone, Mrs. A. D. Bramhall, Mrs. John J. Cowdry, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. J. S. Herwin, Mrs. Eugene Mursell, Miss Jeannette Olmstead, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, Mrs. Bond Stow, Mrs. Charles E. Wilcox, Mrs. A. W. Wadsworth, Mrs. C. Van Hise, Mrs. C. H. S. Strong, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mrs. G. W. Watson, Mrs. William Wilkenson, Mrs. John H. Haman, Mrs. Robert Cartwright, Mrs. Charles K. Ellis, Miss C. C. Patterson and Miss L. L. Hawkins.

The daughters of Indiana gave a large card party for the benefit of their philanthropic fund.

The third annual meeting of the

Babies Welfare Association will be held at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, on June 11. John A. Kingsbury will be among the speakers.

On Tuesday evening the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, president, will have its annual garden party at the Hotel Astor. The hotel's roof garden will be used for the occasion, and this will be the first large affair there this season. Mrs. T. E. Donnell of 849 Carroll street, Brooklyn, is in charge of the arrangements.

A lawn fete will be held at Blackwell's Island on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic churches on the island, one of the Tuberculosis Camp and Metropolitan Hospital and the other at the City Home and Neurological Hospital, which like the chapels there, are without any endowment. A lawn party is given every June for their support. There will be cards and dancing. The island may be reached by boat from the East River, Seventeenth street, the first ferry leaving at 3 o'clock.

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Mrs. James McCallagh has closed her apartment at 222 Riverside Drive and opened her cottage at Asbury Park, N. J., for the season.

Mrs. Julia F. Ludin returned on Tuesday to her home at 725 Riverside Drive from Washington, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Irving H. Phillips. Mrs. Ludin was accompanied by her niece, Miss Eleanor Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Andrew Bages of 211 West Seventy-eighth street have returned to their home from California, where they have been for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Walnwright have closed their apartment at 151 General Park West and gone to Cape Cod for the summer.

Miss Julia P. Ludlum has closed her house at 317 West Eighty-second street and gone to Birch Hill, her country place at Locust Valley, L. I., for the summer. Miss Ludlum will open her town house in November.

Mrs. Irvin A. Sprague of 210 West Fifty-seventh street will spend the summer at Huntington, L. I., where she has taken a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. La Vie of 24 West Eighty-eighth street will soon go to their cottage at Spring Lake, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Morgan W. Daboll has left for a trip through the West. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming, and they will take in the Grand Canyon, Arizona, before going to California for the exhibition. On their return Mrs. Daboll and Leeming will go to their country place at Glen Cove for the balance of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Blossom and their family will soon go to Dorset, their country place at Quogue, L. I., where they intend remaining until late in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Little have gone to the village of Essex, N. J., where they will remain until July 1, when they go to Harbor View, Smith's

Cove, Nova Scotia. They will remain in Nova Scotia until about the middle of September.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons Gildersleeve have gone to their place at Port Jefferson, L. I., for the summer. They will not open their town house until early in October.

Mrs. Robert Hutchins McCall of 139 West Seventy-fourth street will leave next week for her country place at Greenwich, Conn., where she intends spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Wattenberg of West End avenue have decided to spend the summer in Canada, where they have a country estate.

Mrs. Albert Gallatin Wood will soon close her house, 152 West Fifty-seventh street, and go to Patchogue, where she has taken a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Smith of the Hotel Endicott have decided to spend the greater part of the summer in the Catskills.

Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish of 212 West Ninety-eighth street has gone to Claverack, N. Y., where she will pass the summer. During the season Mrs. Fish will take short trips and return to her apartment in town late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. M. Paul, who were recently married at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Goffe of 325 West Ninety-eighth street, on the completion of their honeymoon about the middle of June will go to Claverack, N. Y., where they will make their home. Mrs. Paul was Miss MacLean Campbell Goffe.